

Clair Engle. The committee report suggests that another facility may in the future be designated in honor of Clair Engle, and I believe that would be an appropriate action to honor his memory.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me say I concur with the gentleman's sentiment. It is entirely appropriate that we have something named in honor of Senator Engel. This area was, generally speaking, the area from which he came. We would certainly support an appropriate designation in his honor. This, however, is I think necessary to assist the community in clearing up considerable confusion that does exist.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of this bill today. Certainly, it is important that Congress take the lead from the wisdom of local government when it is appropriate, and I understand that the genesis of this bill is a unanimous resolution by the Trinity County Board of Supervisors asking that Clair Engle Lake be renamed.

However, Congress does not act lightly in honoring one of its Members. Not every Member of Congress is honored by a congressional resolution which names a public facility in honor of a Member's service, and Congress make a diligent effort to choose a suitable honor commensurate with the Member's contributions to his State and the Nation. These decisions are not made lightly and should not lightly be cast off as our memories of significant achievements fade.

The committee report states the intention to name a suitable Central Valley Project facility for Clair Engle in exchange for the change of name for this lake. I would feel less anxious about our action today if that renaming was part of the resolution in front of us.

Some may remember one of Clair Engle's last acts, when shortly before his death and partially paralyzed, he was wheeled twice into the U.S. Senate chamber to vote, first to end debate on the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 and a second time to vote on final passage. These heroic acts exemplified his long record of opposition to racial discrimination. He died 1 month later.

But we in California also remember him for his long service to our State, especially his chairmanship of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and his championing of improvements to the Central Valley Reclamation Project and to public power development.

Engle was born in Bakersfield in 1911 and won election as the youngest county district attorney in California's history, just 1 year after his graduation from the University of California Hastings College of Law in 1933. He had graduated from Chico State College in 1930.

He served as Tehama County district attorney from 1934 to 1942. Engle then spent one term in the State senate before winning election to the House of Representatives in a 1943 special election for a district which covered one-third of the State's land area—from the Mojave Desert to Oregon.

A member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee beginning in 1951, he became its chair in 1955 and served until 1958, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate.

"Congressman Fireball," as Clair Engle was sometimes known, was an active and outspoken Member of Congress and provided leadership at a key moment in our history. I believe it was fitting that his long service to California was recognized in naming Clair Engle Lake in 1964, and I hope Congress will find a suitable substitute as quickly as possible.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 63.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 63.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

GRANTING CONSENT TO CERTAIN AMENDMENTS ENACTED BY THE HAWAII LEGISLATURE TO THE HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION ACT OF 1920

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 32) to consent to certain amendments enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 32

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, as required by section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union", approved March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 4), the United States consents to the following amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, adopted by the State of Hawaii in the manner required for State legislation:

(1) Act 339 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1993.

(2) Act 37 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1994.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] and the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE].

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have a statement that I intend to submit for the RECORD. But in that this resolution indeed is authored by a member of our committee,

the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE], I will reserve the balance of my time and yield to him to explain the joint resolution.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for offering me the opportunity to explain this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 32, to consent to certain amendments by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

Over 75 years have elapsed since Congress passed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920. Under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, approximately 203,500 acres of public lands was set aside for the rehabilitation of native Hawaiians through a Government-sponsored homesteading project.

Two major factors prompted Congress to pass this act. First, native Hawaiians were a dying race. Population data showed that the number of full-blooded Hawaiians in the territory, the then-territory of Hawaii, had decreased from an 1826 estimate of 142,650 to 22,600 in 1919.

Second, Congress saw that previous systems of land distribution were ineffective when judged practically by the benefits accruing to native Hawaiians. The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was originally intended for rural homesteading; that is, for native Hawaiians to leave urban areas and return to lands to become subsistence or commercial farmers and ranchers.

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Yet the demand of native Hawaiians for residential house lots has far exceeded the demand for agricultural or pastoral lots.

The Hawaii Statehood Act of 1959 shifted the responsibility for the administration of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act from the Territory to the State of Hawaii. In accordance with the Statehood Act, title to the available lands was transferred to the new State. The Statehood Act, however, also included certain requirements regarding the State of Hawaii's administration of the Hawaii homes program, and it is these that give rise to joint resolution.

Section 4 of the Hawaii Statehood Act provides that, and I quote, "the consent of the United States," unquote, would be required for certain amendments by the State to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. As part of the administrative responsibility the Department of the Interior undertook in 1983 as, quote, "lead Federal agency," unquote, for purposes of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, the department and the Governor of Hawaii informally agreed in 1987 to a procedure under which the department would become involved in securing consent to State amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

Congress has previously enacted two statutes consenting to various amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act by the State of Hawaii: Public Laws 99-577 and 100-398.

Generally, it has been the position of the Department of the Interior in connection with State amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act to refrain from second-guessing the Hawaii State Legislature and Governor of Hawaii with respect to merits of the amendments.

The following two amendments have been determined to require the consent of the United States and again by extension therefore are meeting on the floor today on this resolution:

One of them is Act 339 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1993. This statute establishes the Hawaiian Hurricane Relief Fund. Section 7 authorized the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to obtain homeowner's insurance coverage for lessees and to issue revenue bonds. Section 15 of the bill consists of a severability clause which provides that consent requirement, if any, that applies to the Hawaiian Home Lands provisions of the act shall not be deemed to have the validity of the other provisions of the act. The Department of the Interior has taken the position that State enactments which include a severability clause, in the exercise of caution, be submitted to Congress for approval.

The second measure, Mr. Speaker, is Act 37 of the Session Laws of 1994. This statute allows homestead lessees to designate as a successor to the lease a grandchild who is at least 25 percent native Hawaiian. Under the current law, as adopted by Hawaii in 1982, a lessee may designate his or her spouse or children as a successor under the lease if they are 25 percent native Hawaiian. The bill would thus allow a similar designation with respect to grandchildren. The Department of the Interior concurs with the State's position that congressional consent is required for this legislation in that it amends the 50-percent blood quantum requirement included in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

So in summary, Mr. Speaker, these two measures involve the establishment of Hawaiian Hurricane Act, obviously we are subject to such phenomenon, natural phenomena in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is necessary for us to establish that fund. And by extension, for the reasons mentioned, to request the United States, that is, the House of Representatives and the Senate, to concur. And second, to provide an opportunity because of the passage of time for lessees to designate their grandchildren as well as their spouse or children if they meet the 25 percent native Hawaiian requirement.

For these reasons and with respect to that history and legacy of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support these worthwhile measures.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA].

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I certainly would like to commend the gentleman from Hawaii for being the chief sponsor of this piece of legislation, and I thank the gentleman from California for his cooperation in bringing this piece of legislation to the floor. This legislation passed unanimously the House Committee on Resources last week, and I am very happy that we are now bringing it for floor consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Joint Resolution 32, a resolution providing congressional consent to certain amendments proposed to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920. This consent is required by the 1959 Hawaii Statehood Admissions Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have risen often on this floor to speak out in support of native Hawaiians and against some of the more oppressive actions taken by the United States against the native Hawaiians. Our illegal and unlawful support of the overthrow by force of the lawful Kingdom of Hawaii is not one of the proud moments of our history, I must submit. However, Congress did have the foresight at least to make a commitment to preserve some of the traditional lands in the Hawaiian Islands for native Hawaiians.

Under current law, a native Hawaiian with a leasehold interest in Hawaiian homelands can designate that interest to a spouse or child who is at least 25 percent native Hawaiian. But to designate that same interest to a grandchild, the grandchild would have to be at least 50 percent native Hawaiian. To tell you honestly, Mr. Speaker, this blood quantum really boils me to no end. I have never heard of a human being given blood quantum, 50 percent, 25 percent. As far as I am concerned, they are human beings.

This legislation would consent to a change adopted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to permit a designation to a grandchild who is at least 25 percent native Hawaiian, the same criterion applied for spouses and children.

Another section of this resolution provides congressional consent to a 1993 Hawaii State law which established the Hawaiian Hurricane Relief Fund. While it is not clear that congressional consent is required for this State statute to be valid, the Department of the Interior, in its usual cautious fashion, has indicted that the prudent approach would be to obtain congressional consent. From my perspective, Mr. Speaker, the policy implemented by the State law is sound, and Congress should act promptly to alleviate any possibility of the State statute being found invalid by reason of a lack of congressional consent.

One final comment, Mr. Speaker, while I am in full support of the legislation we are considering today, I do not want my statement to be interpreted as a change of my position on blood quantum requirements. We did it with the native Indians, we did it with the native Hawaiians and we did it with Samoans. I continue to find eligibility criteria based on blood quantum abhorrent, and I continue to oppose any such restriction.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will conclude merely by commenting on my colleague from American Samoa's remarks, that it is indeed the case that the blood quantum requirement has created misunderstanding and difficulty over the years. We need to keep in mind that the act was passed originally in 1920 and that native Hawaiians themselves are coming to grips with this question, and we hope for a resolution that may find its way for presentation to this body in the near future.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I request a favorable attention of the Members of the House to this resolution and I hope that it will receive the necessary votes in order to pass. The people of Hawaii will be very grateful for that outcome, and native Hawaiians in particular will be the beneficiaries.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for his remarks and his insight. I am very appreciative.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the changes contained in the gentleman's resolution are meritorious and desirable. They emphasize the principles of self-reliance and of the extended family, and I would strongly urge the House to approve this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, these two amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 would have no effect on the Federal budget. However, they are important to the Native Hawaiian community and these particular provisions of the Hawaii statute cannot go into effect until the Congress acts. Under the Hawaii Statehood Admissions Act of 1959, Congress retains the authority to consent to any changes to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

The State of Hawaii acted to create the Hawaii hurricane relief fund after the devastation of Hurricane Iniki in 1993 and included provisions for Native Hawaiians affected on Hawaiian home lands. Act 339 of 1993 of the State of Hawaii proposes to authorize the issuance of hurricane insurance coverage for lessees of Hawaiian home lands and revenue bonds to establish the necessary reserves for payment of claims in excess of reserves. This is the first amendment identified in House Joint Resolution 32.

The second change to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act proposed by the State of Hawaii by Act 37 of 1994 permits grandchildren

of a Native Hawaiian with at least 25 percent Native Hawaiian blood quantum to assume a grandparent's lease upon the death of the grandparent. It is not uncommon for Native Hawaiian grandchildren to be raised by their grandparents. This measure will support the traditional extended family values among the Native Hawaiian community.

The House consented to these same changes to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act upon passage of H.R. 1332 in the 104th Congress. That measure, sponsored by Mr. GALLEGLY, then chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over these matters in the 104th Congress, contained language identical to the text of the current resolution by Mr. ABERCROMBIE of Hawaii which is cosponsored by Mr. GALLEGLY and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. The other body was prepared last year to accept this provision as contained in H.R. 1332 and now as in House Joint Resolution 32, but adjourned before it could be taken up.

Both of the proposed changes to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act by the State of Hawaii are meritorious and deserve the approval of the House today. These measures are sound and directly benefit Native Hawaiians by emphasizing the importance of the extended family and self-reliance. I urge my colleagues to approve House Joint Resolution 32 so that these measures can promptly begin to benefit Native Hawaiian families.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 32, which provides congressional approval of two amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920 passed by the Hawaii State Legislature. These amendments involve the establishment of a Hawaiian hurricane relief fund and rules governing eligible successors to a Hawaiian homes lease.

It may seem strange to some that the Congress has to approve changes made by a State legislature. But this action is required as a result of the unique history of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was passed by the Congress in 1921 to set aside some 200,000 acres of land for the use and benefit of the Native Hawaiian people, whose government had been illegally overthrown with the assistance of the U.S. Government in 1893.

The Federal Government maintained primary responsibility for the administration of these lands until Hawaii became a State in 1959. The Hawaii Statehood of Admissions Act transferred the day-to-day administration of the lands to the State of Hawaii, but the Federal Government retained oversight responsibility of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. Accordingly, the Hawaii Statehood Admissions Act requires that any changes made by the Hawaii State Legislature affecting the administration of the Hawaiian home lands be approved by the Congress.

House Joint Resolution 32 seeks to approve two such amendments to the act. The first is a 1993 law establishing a Hawaiian hurricane relief fund and authorizing the Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to obtain homeowner's insurance for lessees.

The Hawaiian Islands are vulnerable to devastating hurricanes, as demonstrated by Hurricane Iniki in 1992, which virtually wiped out an entire island. It has been difficult for home-

owners in Hawaii to obtain insurance against such potential disasters. For homesteaders on Hawaiian homes lands the effort is even more difficult because of they are not land owners.

The law passed by the State legislature for which we seek approval today will assist many Hawaiian homesteaders in obtaining adequate hurricane insurance coverage.

The second amendment approved by the Hawaii State legislature allows homestead lessees to designate grandchildren who are at least 25 percent Native Hawaiian as successors to the lease. The original Hawaiian Homestead Act limited leases to those of 50 percent or more Native Hawaiian blood. This amendment approved by our State Legislature will allow Hawaiian homesteads to stay within the family for another generation.

These changes adopted by the elected body of the State of Hawaii reflect the will of the people of Hawaii in administering this important law. I would ask my colleagues to support the actions of our State and support House Joint Resolution 32.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 32.

The question was taken.

Mr. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, could the Chair advise how many votes are required, how many Members have to be standing? I did not see the required number of votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair counted one-fifth of those Members present as standing. The yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the joint resolution just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 709) to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 709

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Geologic Mapping Reauthorization Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) in enacting the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31a et seq.), Congress found, among other things, that—

(A) during the 2 decades preceding enactment of that Act, the production of geologic maps had been drastically curtailed;

(B) geologic maps are the primary data base for virtually all applied and basic earth-science investigations;

(C) Federal agencies, State and local governments, private industry, and the general public depend on the information provided by geologic maps to determine the extent of potential environmental damage before embarking on projects that could lead to preventable, costly environmental problems or litigation;

(D) the lack of proper geologic maps has led to the poor design of such structures as dams and waste-disposal facilities;

(E) geologic maps have proven indispensable in the search for needed fossil fuel and mineral resources; and

(F) a comprehensive nationwide program of geologic mapping is required in order to systematically build the Nation's geologic-map data base at a pace that responds to increasing demand;

(2) the geologic mapping program called for by that Act has not been fully implemented; and

(3) it is time for this important program to be fully implemented.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31b) is amended—

(1) by striking "As used in this Act:" and inserting "In this Act:";

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (7), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) ASSOCIATION.—The term 'Association' means the Association of American State Geologists.";

(4) by inserting after paragraph (5) (as redesignated by paragraph (2) of this subsection) the following new paragraph:

"(6) STATE.—The term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands."; and

(5) in each paragraph that does not have a heading, by inserting a heading, in the same style as the heading in paragraph (2), as added by paragraph (3), the text of which is comprised of the term defined in the paragraph.

(b) GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM.—Section 4 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31c) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established a national cooperative geologic mapping program between the United States Geological Survey and the State geological surveys, acting through the Association.

"(2) DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, AND ADMINISTRATION.—The cooperative geologic mapping program shall be—

"(A) designed and administered to achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (c);

"(B) developed in consultation with the advisory committee; and

"(C) administered through the Survey.";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking "USGS" and inserting "THE SURVEY";

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by single-indenting the paragraph, double-indenting the subparagraphs, and triple-indenting the clauses;

(ii) by inserting "LEAD AGENCY.—" before "The Survey";